

## SDGs in Georgia: the nationalization process and recent developments



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### The process of nationalization of the SDGs and Development targets

- ✓ The Government of Georgia assigned the Government Administration to be the coordinating body for the SDGs in the country
- ✓ A joint technical working group including Geostat, line ministries, donors, NGOs was established in 2015
- ✓ All government bodies were asked to provide evidence-based priorities and relevant indicators in line with SDG goals
- ✓ The following working sub-groups were created: Human Rights and Gender Equality, Social Inclusion, Economic Growth and Environment Protection



## Integration of SDGs into National Policy Framework and Thematic Analysis

- The selection of SDGs were influenced by the existing strategic documents and directions, such as:
  - Social and Economic Development Strategy “Georgia 2020”
  - National Strategy for the Protection of Human Rights in Georgia
  - EU–Georgia Association Agenda
  - 4 point reform plan of the Government of Georgia: Economic reform; Education reform; Spatial development: Regional and Infrastructural Development; Governance reform
- Healthcare
- Energy
- Environment
- IDPs & Refugees



## SDGs and development targets

- ✓ At the first stage, Georgia prioritized set of 15 goals out of the total 17, as well as 90 global targets mid term 125 indicators has been identified as a baseline data
- ✓ At a later stage a number of indicators were added and all 17 goals were covered
- ✓ At the end of 2016 the Government decided to add Goal 17 indicators on strengthening statistical capacity
- ✓ The adjusted goals and targets will be reviewed in a 5-year span



## Example From the Assessment of Georgia's SDG targets

Example From the Assessment of Georgia's 90 targets (Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere)

Global Target	Georgia Adjusted Target	Global Indicator	Georgia Adjusted Indicator - Target2030	Baseline Indicator	UN comments	GoG comments	Data Source	Lead/Line Ministry/ Agency
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2 By 2030, reduce the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	1.2.1: Proportion of population living under national poverty line by location (urban/rural) by sex including children reduced by 20%	1.2.1 National poverty definition to be set in 2017 and new baseline to be set in 2018	<p><b>Target Indicator 1.2.1</b> - Is it relative poverty, people living under 60% of medium consumption? - FAO</p> <p><b>Baseline Indicator 1.2.1</b> - Does it mean Geostat will introduce the new methodology of relative poverty? - FAO</p>	<p>Geostat will set a national poverty line in 2017 and baseline will be known in 2018. The indicator might be revised and adjusted based on the needs.</p> <p>Geostat: This indicator is about absolute poverty. Geostat will start producing absolute poverty calculations.</p>	Geostat	Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs



## The role of Geostat in the production of SDGs

- ✓ Geostat is a member of the body coordinating SDGs at the policy level in the country (through regular meetings, consultations, etc.)
- ✓ Geostat will produce the largest part of the SDG indicators
- ✓ Geostat will provide data for the national reporting platform (website)



## Strategic Issues and Challenges

- ✓ Development of a national road map/work plan on statistics for SDGs
- ✓ Discussions about Setting up a national reporting platform (website) for global SDG indicators (Snapshot , ADAPT, etc)
- ✓ Financial and human resource constraints – not a unique challenge



Thank you for your attention!

